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Interpretation, Design & Display

**Garforth Cliff,
West Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y041/12

 01274 864245

 01274 878494

 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

 www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Unit 22
Moorlands Business Centre
Balme Road
Cleckheaton
BD19 4EZ

Tel: 01274 864 245
Fax 01274 878494

email: Yorks@cfa-archaeology.co.uk
web: www.cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Author	Phil Moore BA
Illustrator	Leanne Whitelaw BSc MifA
Editor	Melanie Johnson MA PhD FSA Scot MifA
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**Garforth Cliff,
West Yorkshire**

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Garforth Cliff, West Yorkshire between 04 January and 09 January 2012. The evaluation recorded the remains of two parallel field boundaries, a probable quarry scoop in the eastern corner of the development site, a relict trackway depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition map and two sections of a ditch from a possible enclosure in the south-west corner of the site. The features are probably post-medieval in date or later. The presence of all of the features, with the exception of the trackway, was suggested by the interpretation of previous geophysical survey results conducted during 2011.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Prospect Archaeology between 04 January and 09 January 2012. The CFA code and number for the project is GARC/2047.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was issued by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS) in December 2011 (Remmer 2011) at the request of Prospect Archaeology. The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI in order to comply with a condition on planning approval 11/03814/FUL.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development site is located to the south of Garforth, West Yorkshire (Fig. 1). It is bounded to the south by the A63 road. To the north and east the site is bound by residential developments and to the west by open fields. The development area is located at NGR SE 4132 3206 (centred). The topography of the site is predominately a steep, roughly east to west facing slope, which begins to crest to the east at *c.* 100m AOD (Fig. 11, 12). The site levels out to the west at a datum of *c.* 80m AOD. The historic use of the development area is agricultural and the land has been used as arable up to the present day. The solid geology of the area consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

An Archaeological Initial Appraisal was undertaken by Prospect Archaeology to support the planning application on behalf of their client Ben Bailey Homes (Rosenberg 2011). The report concluded that there was no known archaeology present on site, but that the potential for unknown archaeological features existed. A geophysical survey was carried out by GSB Propection Ltd in November 2011 (GSB 2011). The results of the geophysical survey identified a number of possible archaeological features. The potential features consisted of two linear ditches and a possible enclosure in the south-west corner of the site. A number of anomalies of uncertain origin were reported in the eastern corner of the site (Fig. 1).

1.3 Previous Archaeological work

Aside from the archaeological appraisal and geophysical survey, no intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area targeted by this phase of works.

1.4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation as specified in the WSI were:

‘to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character, condition, and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest’ (Remmer 2011).

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

All work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), and CFA’s standard procedures and the terms of the WSI.

2.2 Evaluation

All machining was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. In the absence of archaeological remains the trenches were excavated to the top of natural geological deposits.

Trench positions were agreed between CFA and the Senior Archaeological Officer for West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. The trench plan took into account information produced by the Archaeological Initial Appraisal (Rosenberg 2011) and the geophysical survey (GSB 2011). The location of trench positions during the evaluation took into account a buried service and a footpath, both of which ran roughly east to west across the site. The footpath was still in use at the time of the evaluation.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled on completion of the fieldwork.

2.3 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA’s standard methodology.

2.4 Monitoring

The trial trenching was monitored by Rebecca Remmer, a Senior Archaeological Officer for West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site on 5 January 2012.

2.5 Archiving

The site archive currently consists of a single folder of recording forms along with digital photographs and AutoCAD files. The site archive will be ordered and stored according to national guidelines at Leeds Museum and Galleries (Brown 2007, Ferguson and Murray 1997, IfA 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995 and UKIC 1990). A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS.

3. RESULTS

Eleven trenches were excavated; the location of each trench is shown on Figure 1. Fig. 1 shows the position of the trenches and the recorded archaeological features overlaid onto the geophysical survey results. Of the eleven trenches excavated, four trenches contained no archaeological features: these were Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8. Trenches 1, 2, 7, 9, 10 and 11 all contained archaeological features which are discussed in further detail below. All levels are expressed as above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) unless otherwise stated. A summary of contexts forms Appendix 1.

3.1 General

The topsoil (001) varied between 0.3m and 0.4m in thickness and comprised mid to dark-grey silty-clay. This overlay a natural substrate (000) which comprised firm, sandy-clay which varied in colour from pinkish-red to greyish-yellow, with orangey mottles. The substrate contained small to small-medium pebbles and cobbles of varying angularity. The clarity of horizon during the evaluation was generally assessed as good (Fig. 6, 7, 8, 18). Constant water ingress during the excavation of Trench 1 hindered the visibility of potential archaeological features identified by geophysical survey. Plough scars were noted within the natural substrate after the removal of topsoil.

The evaluation recorded the remains of cultivation furrows in Trenches 10 and 7. The cultivation furrows were orientated north-west to south-east and had gradual, sloping sides which tapered to undulating bases. The excavated width was on average 1.25m and the features were c. 0.05m in depth. The width between the cultivation furrows in Trench 10 was measured at 5m centre-to-centre (Fig. 1, 13, 19).

3.2 Archaeological Features

Ditch 002/004

The remains of ditch 002/004, identified by geophysical survey, was visible in Trenches 9 and 10. It was orientated roughly east-west and was best preserved in Trench 9 (Fig. 3), where it was 0.42m deep. The maximum width of the ditch was

1.58m. It was filled in Trench 9 by a single deposit of friable, greyish-brown, homogenous and sterile silty-clay (003) (Fig. 10). In Trench 10, it was heavily truncated and survived to a maximum depth of less than 0.1m (Fig. 14). No artefacts or dating evidence were recovered from the feature. The preferred interpretation is that the ditch is of agricultural origin, probably a field boundary and is post-medieval in date.

Large Pit / Quarry Scoop 008

Trench 11 evaluated a series of anomalies identified by geophysical survey in the eastern corner of the site (Fig. 1). The trench was oriented south-east to north-west and varied in datum from 96.33m to 89.27m AOD (east-west) (Fig. 7). A large feature (008) was recorded, containing a series of mixed deposits (009). The feature (008) cut into the shelving sandstone bedrock to the east. The mixed fill (009), which comprised bands and lenses of re-deposited sandstone and clays mixed with varying degrees of topsoil and coal fragments, indicates a rapid infilling of the feature (Fig. 15). The evaluation removed c. 1.5m in depth of deposit 009 over a length of 11m. The precise date and purpose of feature 008 is not known. The Archaeological Initial Appraisal advised that quarrying for stone and coal had taken place near to the proposed development site and the preferred interpretation is that feature 008 is probably an in-filled quarry scoop of post-medieval date.

Ditch 010/013

The remains of ditch 010/013 were excavated and recorded in Trenches 7 and 2 respectively (Fig. 1). In Trench 7, the feature was 1.03m wide and 0.36m in depth (Fig. 4, 17). The sharp break of slope indicated horizontal truncation by ploughing (Fig. 4). It was filled by 011, a primary deposit comprising reddish-brown, sandy-clay with degraded sandstone fragments, 0.17m in depth. This was covered by deposit 012, a soft silty-clay 0.18m in depth. In Trench 2, the ditch was 0.28m in depth and filled by a soft, reddish-brown, sandy-clay (014) (Fig. 20). The ditch is a roughly east-west orientated curvilinear feature identified by geophysical survey. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature, but the similar profile and orientation to ditch 002/004 would suggest a contemporary date and interpretation.

Ditch 015

Trench 1 was excavated to test the presence of geophysical anomalies which were tentatively interpreted as an enclosure located in the western corner of the site. The archaeological work in Trench 1 was hampered by constant water ingress, both rising and surface, which made the identification of archaeological features difficult. The remains of ditch 015 were recorded in the west-facing section of Trench 1 (Fig. 1, 2, 21). The ditch, which was cut obliquely by the trench, measured c. 0.7m in depth and was c. 1.3m wide. The north side of the ditch appeared to be cut through a 0.3m thick layer of colluvium (024) and was then cut into the natural substrate (000, 023) by c. 0.4m. The feature was filled by a sequence of deposits (016-022), all of which were sterile with merging and diffuse horizons. In general they indicated a probable gradual and natural backfilling process. The deposits were typified by soft, silty clays with slight changes in colour and sandstone fragment inclusions. Primary and secondary deposits 016 and 017 contained more mineral content, probably manganese from the

natural (000). The ditch was capped by further subsoil/colluvial deposits (025, 026) which both contained coal flecks. Colluvial deposit 026 was c. 0.4m thick and was present throughout the trench (Fig. 5).

Ditch 027

The return of ditch 015 was excavated at the south-west end of Trench 1 (Fig. 1, 9, 22). The ditch was c. 0.7m wide and 0.18m deep and orientated east-west. It was filled by a soft and sterile mixed grey deposit which comprised sandy-clays with re-deposited manganese flecks (028). The ditch was covered by colluvial subsoil (026).

Trackway 029/030

The remains of a relict trackway, which is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map dated 1891-92, was recorded in Trenches 9 and 10 (Fig. 1, 15). The feature, which was orientated roughly east to west, originally ran from Cliff House to the west and up the slope to the east of the development area. The feature was heavily truncated, probably by modern ploughing, and comprised a set of vestigial and parallel 'V' shaped ruts cut into the natural substrate (000). The ruts were filled with crushed and compacted sandstone fragments from the maintenance and repair of the trackway. The trackway is not depicted on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition and is therefore a relatively modern feature.

4. CONCLUSION

Eleven trenches were excavated during the archaeological evaluation in accordance with the prepared WSI. The evaluation was able to record the remains of two parallel ditches, 002/004 and 010/013, both of which were interpreted as probable field boundary ditches of post-medieval origin. These features correspond with the linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation recorded the presence of a probable quarry scoop to the east of the development area. The full extent of the feature and/or the area of disturbance is not known. Geophysical survey had previously identified a number of possible anomalies in this area which probably relate to the significant disturbance caused by quarrying activity in this area.

The vestigial remains of a trackway depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2nd Edition were recorded. The trackway is therefore relatively modern.

The results of the geophysical survey suggested the possible presence of an enclosure in the south-west corner of the development area. The evaluation was able to record two sections of ditch in Trench 1 which correspond with the geophysical survey results. The evaluation suggests the ditch, which was cut through colluvial deposits into the natural substrate, was gradually in-filled by natural processes. The feature was further sealed by a thick layer of colluvium. The evaluation was not able to confirm whether the possible enclosure was double-ditched as tentatively suggested by the geophysical survey.

The evaluation also recorded the remains of cultivation furrows which attest to the continued agricultural use of the land up to the present day.

No other features or artefacts of archaeological significance were encountered during the archaeological works.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
000	Site	-	Deposit	Natural substrate.
001	Site	-	Deposit	Topsoil: varied between 0.30 and 0.4m in thickness and comprised mid to dark-grey, silty-clay.
002	TR9	-	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, 1.58m in width by 0.42m in height. Flat bases tapering to moderately sloping sides.
003	TR9	002	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch. Brownish, friable, silty-clay with occasional sandstone flecks.
004	TR10	-	Cut	Cut of truncated linear ditch. Very shallow c. 0.10m in height with flattish base.
005	TR10	004	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch (004) comprising soft, brown, silty-clay.
006	Void	Void	Void	Void
007	Void	Void	Void	Void
008	TR11	-	Cut	Cut of probable quarry scoop. Partially excavated to c. 1.5m in height by 11m roughly east to west.
009	TR11	008	Deposit	Mixed fill of 008. Mixed deposit which comprised bands and lenses of re-deposited sandstone and clays mixed with varying degrees of topsoil and coal fragments.
010	TR7	-	Cut	Cut of linear ditch. 1.03m in width by 0.36m in height. Moderately steep sides tapering to an undulating base.
011	TR7	010	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch (010). Reddish-brown, sandy-clay, friable. Frequent degraded yellow sandstone fragments. 0.17m in height.
012	TR7	010	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch (010). Reddish-brown, silty-clay, soft to friable, 0.18m in height.
013	TR2	-	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, 0.85m in width by 0.28m in height. Gently sloping sides to a flattish base. Orientation east-west.
014	TR2	013	Cut	Fill of linear ditch (013). Brownish, sandy-clay, soft, sterile.
015	TR1	-	Cut	Cut of ditch. Cut obliquely, measured c. 0.7m in height and was c. 1.3m in width.
016	TR1	015	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 015. Greyish, soft-clays with orangey mottles and re-deposited manganese, c. 0.1m in height.
017	TR1	015	Deposit	Fill of ditch 015. Mid-greyish, soft, silty-clay with bands of occasional sandstone fragments and manganese flecks. 0.36m in height.
018	TR1	015	Deposit	Fill of ditch 015. Mid-greyish, soft, clayey deposit. Root action. 0.13m in height.
019	TR1	015	Deposit	Fill of ditch 015. Slightly brownish-grey, slightly friable with occasional manganese flecks. 0.27m in height.
020	TR1	015	Deposit	Fill of ditch 015. Silty-clay, soft, very occasional stone fragments and root action noted. 0.34m in height.
021	TR1	015	Deposit	Fill of ditch 015. Soft, orangey silty-clay with orangey mottles. App. 0.26m in height.
022	TR1	015	Deposit	Slumped fill of ditch 015. Silty-clay, greyish-brown, slightly friable with very occasional sandstone fragments. c. 0.16m in height.

Context no.	Trench/Area	Fill of	Type	Description
023	TR1	-	Deposit	Merging horizon between natural (000) and colluvium (024). Mixed yellowy-grey, well sorted with manganese flecks. 0.08m in height.
024	TR1	-	Deposit	Colluvial deposit cut by ditch 015. Slightly orangey-brown with orangey mottles, soft compaction. 0.31m in height.
025	TR1	-	Deposit	Colluvial deposit/ subsoil. Comprising reddish-brown sandy-clay with very rare coal flecks. 0.2m in height.
026	TR1	-	Deposit	Colluvial subsoil. Slightly sandy-clay. Orangey-brown, firm until disaggregated. Very occasional coal flecks and sandstone fragments. Varies in height from 0.4m to 0.5m.
027	TR1	-	Cut	Cut of E-W return of ditch. The continuation of 015. 0.7m in width by 0.18m in height. Gently sloping sides tapering to a slightly concave base.
028	TR1	-	Deposit	Fill of ditch 027. Filled by a soft and sterile, mixed grey deposit which comprised sandy-clays with re-deposited manganese flecks.
029	TR9	-	Cut	Relict trackway. Heavily truncated by ploughing. Two vestigial, parallel 'V' shaped ruts in the natural (000). Ruts filled with crushed, compacted sandstone fragments.
030	TR10	-	Cut	Relict trackway: A continuation of 029 in Trench 10.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

Digi No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Part-excavation shot of Trench 1	South-west	Overcast
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	South-west	Overcast
3	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2	North-east	Overcast
4	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	North-west	Overcast
5	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3	South-east	Overcast
6	Post-excavation shot of Trench 5	North-west	Overcast
7	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	South-west	Overcast
8	Shot of cultivation furrow in Trench 7 after the removal of topsoil	North-west	Overcast
9	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4	North-east	Overcast
10	Post-excavation shot of Trench 9	South-west	Overcast
11	Shot of relict trackway (029) in Trench 9	South-east	Overcast
12	Post-excavation shot of Trench 11	North-west	Overcast
13	Shot of anomaly in Trench 11 after the removal of topsoil	South-west	Bright
14	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	North-east	Bright
15	Post-excavation shot of Trench 8	South-west	Bright
16	Pre-excavation shot of Ditch 010 in plan: Trench 7 after the removal of topsoil	South-east	Clear
17	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7	North-east	Clear
18	Oblique post-excavation shot of Trench 7 and cultivation furrows in the foreground	North	Clear
19-20	Shot of ditch 031 in Trench 1 after removal of subsoil deposits	East	Overcast
21-22	Shot of South-east facing section of ditch 002 in Trench 9	South-east	Clear
23	General shot of site	East	Clear
24	General shot of site	South-east	Bright

Digi No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
25	General shot of site	East	Bright
26	General shot of site	South	Bright
27	General shot of site	South-east	Bright
28	Shot of excavated cultivation furrow 006 in Trench 010	North-west	Overcast
29	Shot of truncated ditch 004 in Trench 10	North-west	Overcast
30	Shot of relict trackway 030 in Trench 10	South-east	Overcast
31	Shot of excavated rut in trackway 030: Trench 10	South-east	Overcast
32-37	Shot of made ground in north-east facing section: Trench 11 and probable backfill of quarry scoop	North-east	Clear
38	Oblique shot of north-east facing section of made ground in Trench 11	North	Clear
39	Oblique shot of north-east facing section of made ground in Trench 11	East	Clear
40	Shot of excavation conditions and waterlogged Trench 1	North-east	Clear
41	General shot of excavation conditions and waterlogged Trench 1	-	Overcast
42	Shot of excavation conditions and waterlogged Trench 1	South	Overcast
43	Shot of excavation conditions and waterlogged Trench 1	South-west	Overcast
44-45	Shot of west-facing section of ditch 010 in Trench 7	West	Overcast
46-47	Shot of east-facing section of ditch 010 in Trench 7	East	Overcast
48	Post-excavation shot of Trench 7 with ditch 010 in foreground	South-west	Overcast
49	General shot Trench 1 it was drained of standing water	North-east	Overcast
50-51	Shot of excavated cultivation furrow in Trench 7	South-east	Overcast
52	Shot of ditch 013 in plan: Trench 2	East	Overcast
53	Shot of east-facing section of ditch 013 in Trench 7	East	Overcast
54-56	Shot of ditch 015 in north-west facing section of Trench 1	North-west	Overcast
57	Shot of west-facing section of ditch 031 in Trench 1	West	Overcast
58	Shot of ditch 027 in plan: Trench 1	East	Overcast

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description/contexts
1	1	1:10	Section	East-facing section of ditch 002 in Trench 9
2	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of ditch 002 in Trench 9
3	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of ditch 010 in Trench 7
4	1	1:20	Plan	Plan of south-west end of Trench 2 and ditch 013
5	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of Trench 10 c/w ditch 004 and cultivation furrows and trackway 030
6	2	1:20	Plan	Sketch plan of Trench 11 and probable large quarry scoop 008
7	2	1:10	Section	West-facing section of ditch 010 in Trench 7
8	2	1:50	Plan	Plan of cultivation furrows in north-east end of Trench 7
9	2	1:10	Section	East-facing section of ditch 013 in Trench 2
10	3	1:10	Section	West-facing section of ditch 015 in Trench 1

Appendix 4: Specification

**WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE:
SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL
TRENCHING AT GARFORTH CLIFF, SELBY ROAD, GARFORTH.**

Specification prepared on behalf of Leeds City Council at the request of Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology (Planning Application reference 11/03814/FUL)

1. Summary

1.1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to help establish the archaeological significance of the above site. Any work arising from the results of the evaluation will be covered by a further specification.

1.2 This specification has been prepared by the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service, the holders of the WY Historic Environment Record

NOTE: The requirements detailed in paragraphs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6 and 8.1 are to be met by the archaeological contractor **prior** to the commencement of fieldwork by completing and returning the attached form to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service.

2. Site Location & Description

Grid Reference: centred on SE 4132 3206

2.1 The proposed development site is located to the south of Garforth. It is bounded to the south by Selby Road (A63) and to the north, east and west by residential dwellings. The site is currently open grassland which slopes upwards from west (80m AOD) to east (100m AOD). The geology of the area consists of Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

2.2 The site is located in the Leeds district, historically within the township of Garforth.

3. Background

3.1 A planning application for a residential development has been submitted to Leeds City Council (11/03814/FUL).

3.2 The Planning Authority have been advised by the WYAAS that there is reason to believe that important archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development and that an archaeological evaluation is required to establish the degree of archaeological recording that is necessary.

3.3 This specification has been prepared by the WYAAS at the request of Nansi Rosenberg of Prospect Archaeology, acting on behalf of the applicants.

4. Archaeological Interest

4.1 The development site lies in an area of archaeological interest. To the west, north east and south east of the site are extensive cropmark sites, comprising enclosures, ditches and lanes. These remains are thought to date to the Iron Age/Romano British period.

4.2 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out by GSB prospection which identified a number of possible archaeological features. These features consisted of two long ditches with a possible third ditch forming a division running between the other ditches. The corner of a possible enclosure was also identified at the southwest corner of the site.

5. Aim of the Evaluation

5.1 The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest.

6. General Instructions

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 The archaeologist on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. Where archaeological work is carried out at the same time as the work of other contractors, regard should also be taken of any reasonable additional constraints that these contractors may impose. This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations. The West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service and its officers cannot be held responsible for any accidents or injuries that may occur to outside contractors while attempting to conform to this specification.

6.2 Confirmation of Adherence to Specification

6.2.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to the WYAAS, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification. Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the WYAAS to any variations is required prior to work commencing. Unauthorised variations are made at the sole risk of the contractor. **Modifications presented in the form of a re-written specification/project design will not be considered by the WYAAS.** Any technical queries arising from the specification detailed below should be addressed to the WYAAS *without delay*.

6.3 Confirmation of Timetable and Contractors' Qualifications

6.3.1 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor **must** provide WYAAS **in writing** with:

- a projected timetable for the site work;
- details of the staff structure and numbers;
- names and CVs of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists, sub-contractors *etc.*),

6.3.2 All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles. The timetable should be adequate to allow the work to be undertaken to the appropriate professional standard, subject to the ultimate judgement of WYAAS.

6.4 Notification

6.4.1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by the WYAAS, in its role as “curator” of the region’s archaeology. The WYAAS should receive as much notice as possible, and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork. This notification is to be supplied **in writing**, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para. 9.1 below). As a courtesy, English Heritage’s Science Adviser Dr Andy Hammon should also be notified of the intention to commence fieldwork (contact : tel. 01904 601983; email andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk). A copy of the contractor’s risk assessment should accompany notification of intention to commence work.

6.5 Documentary Research

6.5.1 Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the WY HER should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs. In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor’s report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted. Please note that the WY HER makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature. The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project. Please note, however, that a formal desk-based report is not required and the results of this stage of work should be incorporated in the final report.

7. Fieldwork Methodology

7.1 Trench Size and Placement (Fig. 1)

7.1.1 The work will involve the excavation of eleven 40x2m trench, which can be machine-opened. The contractor should also allow for a contingency amount of 100 square metres. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained in the initial trial trenching. The use of the contingency will be at the decision of the WYAAS, whose decision will be issued in writing, if necessary in retrospect after site discussions.

Total site area: **29540m²**

Total area of trenching: **880m²**

Contingency trenching: **100m²**

7.2 Method of Excavation

7.2.1 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a **maximum** 0.2m. thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade. **Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits.** All machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered. The top of the first significant

archaeological horizon may be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand.

7.2.2 No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although **all** features identified are expected to be half-sectioned and the **full** depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed. All trenches are to be the stated dimensions at their base.

7.2.3 All artefacts are to be retained for processing and analysis except for unstratified 20th-century material, which may be noted and discarded. Finds will be stored in secure, appropriate conditions following the guidelines in First Aid for Finds (3rd edition).

7.3 Method of Recording

7.3.1 The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

7.3.2 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material. The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1:2500 or 1:1250).

7.3.3 Digital photography: as an alternative to colour slide photography, good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 4 megapixels. Note that conventional black and white print photography is still required and constitutes the permanent record. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied in three file formats (as a RAW data file, a DNG file and as a JPEG file). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the DNG file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Images are to be supplied to WYAAS on gold CDs by the archaeological contractor accompanying the hard copy of the report.

7.4 Use of Metal Detectors on Site

7.4.1 Spoil heaps are to be scanned for both ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user (if necessary, operating under the supervision of the contracting archaeologist). Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained.)

7.4.2 If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used to carry out the metal-detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-contractor working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use on site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act

a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: "In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at [*location of site*] between the dates of [*insert dates*], [*name of person contributing to project*] is working under direction or permission of [*name of archaeological organisation*] and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that could otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996."

7.5 Environmental Sampling Strategy

7.5.1 All securely stratified deposits should be considered for sampling (regardless of whether artefacts / ecofacts are readily apparent). A sampling strategy commensurate with the project's aims and objectives should be devised in conjunction with the project specialists prior to fieldwork and be outlined in the report. The strategy should be regularly reviewed during the course of fieldwork and be modified as necessary to ensure it continues to be 'fit for purpose'. The techniques and methods employed should adhere to those outlined in the English Heritage (2011) 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)' guidance

7.5.2 Samples for specialist environmental analysis and scientific dating (soil profiles, archaeomagnetic dating, dendrochronology etc.) should be taken if suitable material is encountered during the excavation. The English Heritage Science Advisor should be consulted (Dr Andy Hammon, tel.: 01904 601983, email: andy.hammon@english-heritage.org.uk) and provision should be made for an appropriate specialist(s) to visit the site, take samples and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary.

7.6 Conservation Strategy

7.6.1 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

7.7 Location of Services, etc.

7.7.1 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc.* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services.

7.8 Human Remains

7.8.1 Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. WYAAS will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* published by English Heritage (2005), a valid Ministry of Justice licence and any local environmental health regulations.

7.9 Treasure Act

7.9.1 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice". Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

8. Monitoring

8.1 The representative of the WYAAS will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible. The WYAAS' representative will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use. It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined. Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Advisory Service's representative, by the next agreed site meeting. Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to English Heritage's Archaeological Science Advisor.

8.2 Please note that WYAAS now make a charge for site monitoring visits. An invoice will be raised on the archaeological contractor. One monitoring visit will be charged for this project. Please contact us for the current charge.

9. Archive Deposition

9.1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator in writing (copied to WYAAS) to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive. In this case the contact is: Katherine Baxter, Leeds Museum Discovery Centre, Carlisle Road, Hunslet, Leeds, LS10 1LB (Tel.:0113 2141558; email: Katherine.baxter@leeds.gov.uk).

9.2 It is the policy of the Leeds Museum to accept complete excavation archives, including primary site records and research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District, which it serves.

9.3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Leeds Museum.

9.4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet the Leeds Museum's requirements with regard to the preparation of fieldwork archives for deposition.

10. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries

10.1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed

recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact the WYAAS with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the developer.

11. Post-Excavation Analysis and Reporting

11.1 Finds and Samples

11.1.1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed/analysed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines.

11.1.2 Samples should be processed for the recovery of artefactual material, animal/fish/human bones, industrial residues, shell, molluscs, charcoal and mineralised plant remains as a minimum. 'Specialist' samples (e.g. monoliths, cores, plant/invertebrate macrofossils) should be processed separately as appropriate.

11.1.3 Material suitable for scientific dating (e.g. charcoal) should be identified to species and assessed for suitability by an environmental specialist prior to submission to a dating laboratory. Any human remains submitted for C14 dating should also have carbon ($\delta^{13}C$) and nitrogen isotope analysis carried out by the radiocarbon laboratory.

11.1.4 All finds and biological material must be analysed by a qualified and experienced specialist.

11.1.5 Following identification, finds of 20th-century date should be noted, quantified and summarily described, but can then be discarded if appropriate. All finds which are of 19th century or earlier date should be retained and archived.

11.2 Field Archive

11.2.1 A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints/slides. Standards for archive compilation and transfer should conform to those outlined in Archaeological Archives – a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Archaeological Archives Forum, 2007). An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (preferably as an appendix in the report).

11.2.2 Prints may be executed digitally from scanned versions of the film negatives, and may be manipulated to improve print quality (but **not** in a manner which alters detail or perspective). All digital prints must be made on paper and with inks which are certified against fading or other deterioration for a period of 75 years or more when used in combination. If digital printing is employed, the contractor must supply details of the paper/inks used in writing to the WY Archaeology Advisory Service, with supporting documentation indicating their archival stability/durability. Written confirmation that the materials are acceptable must have been received from the WYAAS prior to the commencement of work on site.

11.2.3 The original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para. 8.4 above). In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service.

11.3 Report Format and Content

11.3.1 A report should be produced, which should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced. It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published, but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers.

11.3.2 Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depicts the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans). Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug), features located and, where possible, predicted archaeological deposits. Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn. Section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1:20) must include heights O.D. Plans (at a minimum scale of 1:50) must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn.

11.3.3 Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

11.3.4 Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report.

11.3.5 Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification.

11.4 Summary for Publication

11.4.1 The attached summary sheet should be completed and submitted to the WYAAS for inclusion in the summary of archaeological work in West Yorkshire published on WYAAS' website.

11.5 Publicity

11.5.1 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc.), then it is expected that the WYAAS will be given the opportunity to consider whether it wishes its collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at the WYAAS' discretion.

11.6 Consideration of Appropriate Mitigation Strategy

11.6.1 The report should not give a judgement on whether preservation or further investigation is considered appropriate, but should provide an interpretation of results, placing them in a local and regional, and if appropriate, national context. However, a client may wish to separately commission the contractor's view as to an appropriate treatment of the resource identified.

11.7 Report Submission and Deposition with the WY HER

11.7.1 A copy of the report is to be supplied **directly** to the WYAAS within a period of **two months** following completion of fieldwork, unless specialist reports are awaited. In the latter case a revised date should be agreed with the WYAAS. Completion of this project and advice from WYAAS on an appropriate mitigation strategy are dependant upon receipt by WYAAS of a satisfactory report which has been prepared in accordance with this specification. Any comments made by WYAAS in response to the submission of an unsatisfactory report will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with WYAAS.

11.7.2 The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record where it will be publicly accessible once deposited with the WYAAS unless confidentiality is explicitly requested, in which case it will become publicly accessible six months after deposition.

11.7.3 A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to English Heritage's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York YO1 6WP).

11.7.4 Copyright - Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the WYAAS, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the WYAAS to reproduce material, including for non-commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

11.7.5 The West Yorkshire HER supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Contractors are advised to contact the West Yorkshire HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the West Yorkshire HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the West Yorkshire HER.

12. General Considerations

12.1 Authorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.1.1 It should be noted that this specification is based upon records available in the West Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and on a brief examination of the site by the WYAAS. Archaeological contractors submitting tenders should carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission. If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to evaluation as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact the WYAAS as a matter of urgency. If contractors have not yet been appointed, any variations which the WYAAS considers to be justifiable on archaeological grounds will be incorporated into a revised specification, which will then be re-issued to the developer for redistribution to the tendering contractors. If an appointment has already been made and site work is ongoing, the WYAAS will resolve the matter in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

12.2 Unauthorised Alterations to Specification by Contractor

12.2.1 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the WYAAS' consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the WYAAS being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Officer based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the contractor.

12.3 Technical Queries

12.3.1 Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to the WYAAS without delay.

12.4 Valid Period of Specification

12.4.1 This specification is valid for a period of one year from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

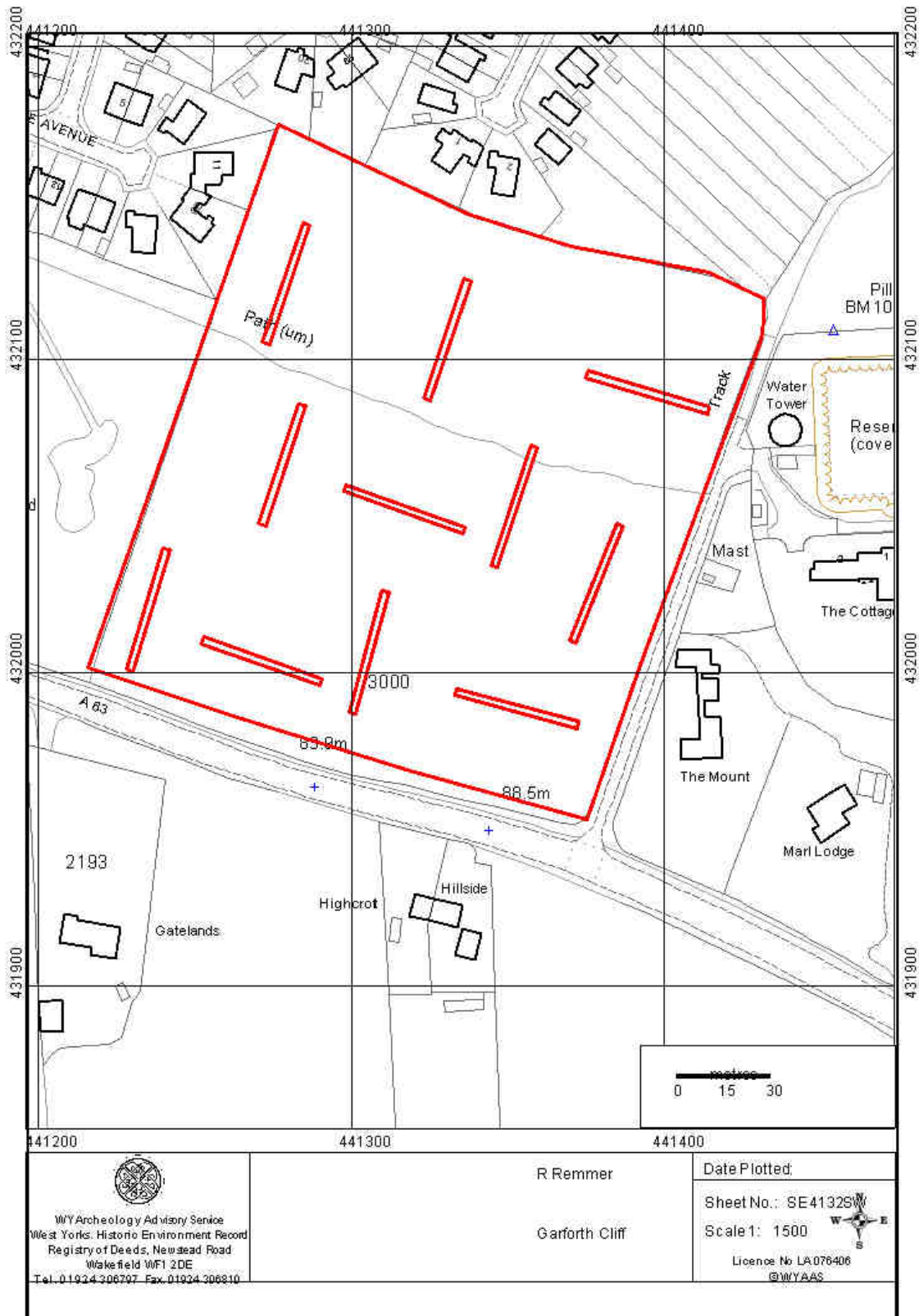
Rebecca Remmer
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service

December 2011

WY Historic Environment record
West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service
Registry of Deeds
Newstead Road

Wakefield
WF1 2DE

Telephone: (01924) 305992
Fax: (01924) 306810
E-mail: rmann@wyjs.org.uk



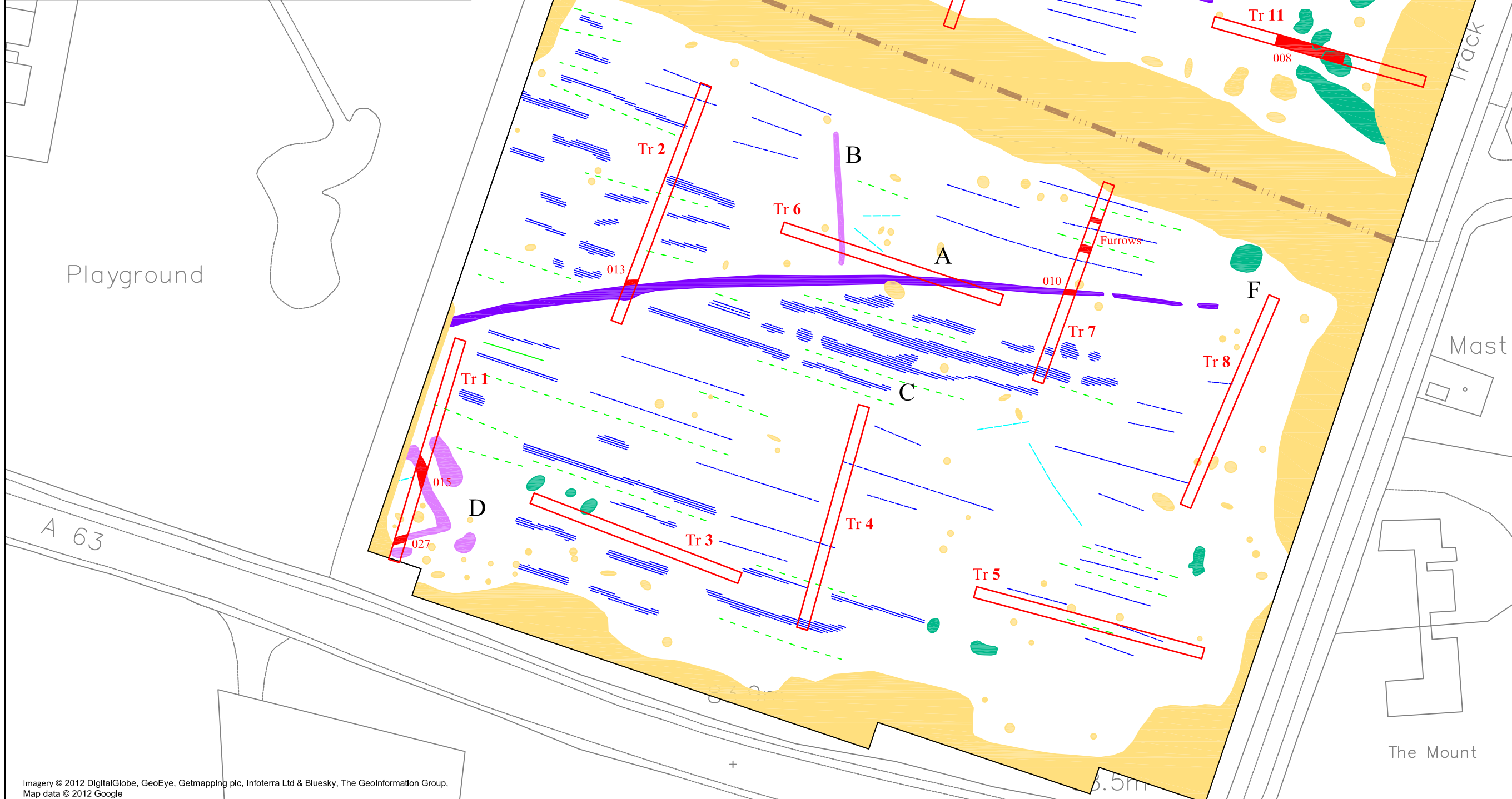
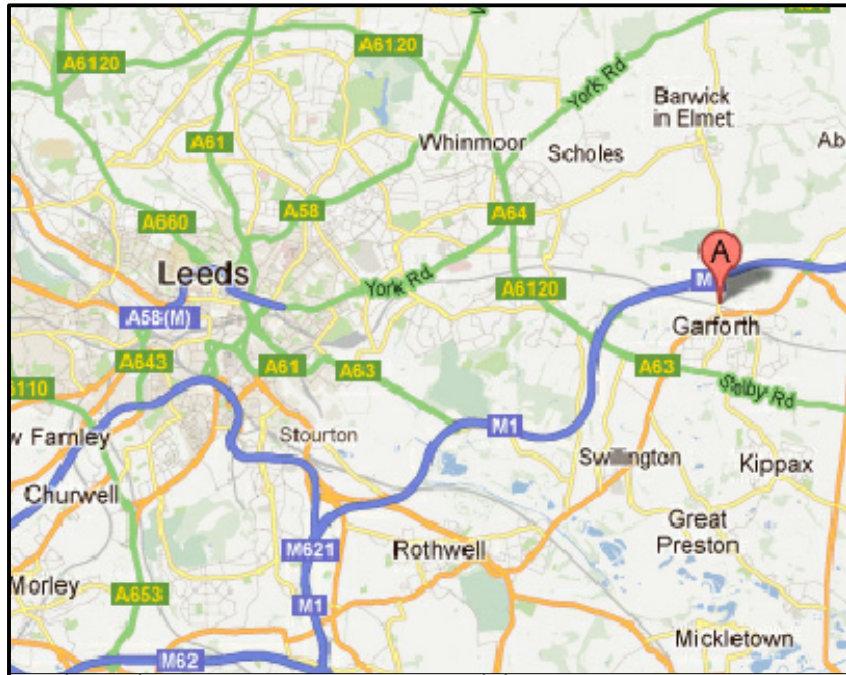

 WYAAS Archaeology Advisory Service
 West Yorks. Historic Environment Record
 Registry of Deeds, Newstead Road
 Wakefield WF1 2DE
 Tel. 01924 306707 Fax. 01924 306810

R Remmer

 Garforth Cliff

Date Plotted:
 Sheet No.: SE4132SW
 Scale 1: 1500

 Licence No LA076406
 ©WYAAS



- Key:
- CFA Evaluation Trenches
 - CFA Features
- Geophysics Interpretation:
- Archaeology
 - ?Archaeology
 - Ridge & Furrow (positive)
 - Ridge & Furrow (negative)
 - Uncertain
 - Trend
 - Ferrous
 - Pipe

CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD
 Unit 22
 Moorland's Business Centre
 Balme Road, Cleckheaton
 West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ
 T: 01274 864245
 F: 01274 878494
 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk

Fig. No: 1	Revision: A
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Title:
Site Location showing Trench Plan and Geophysical Survey Overlay

Project:
Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Prospect Archaeology

Scale at A3:
1:750

Drawn by: LW	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12
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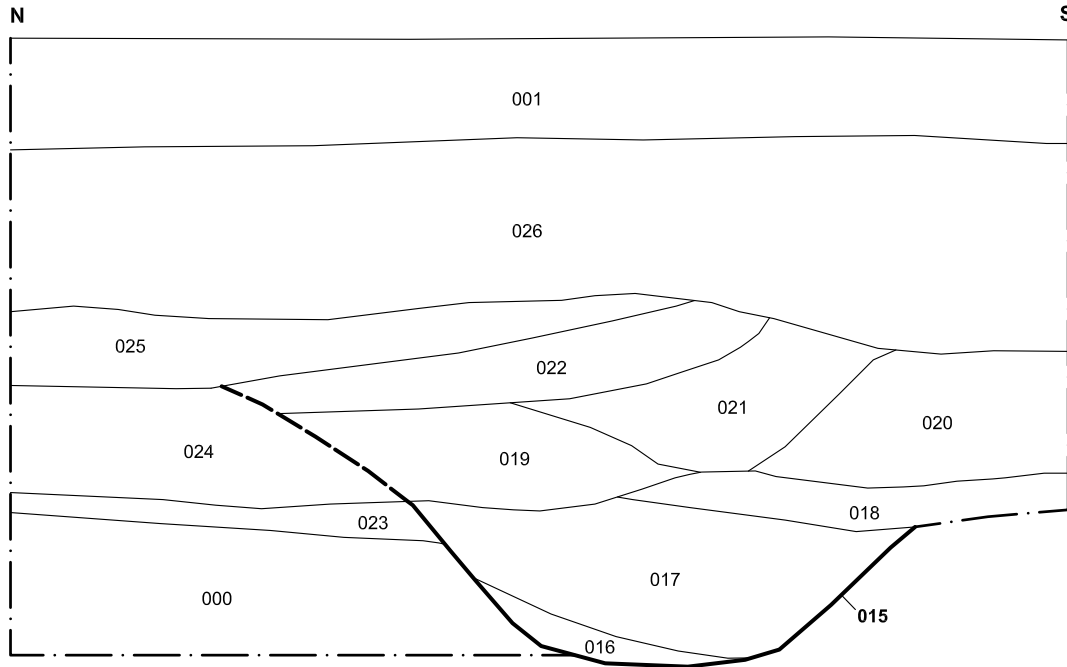


Fig. 2 - West-facing Section of Ditch 015 in Trench 1

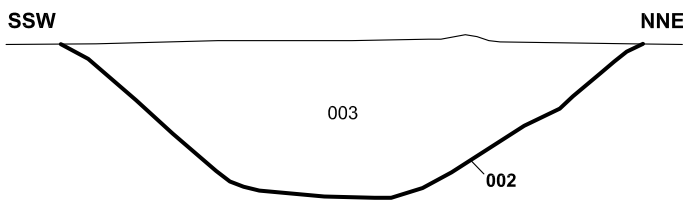


Fig. 3 -Southeast-facing Section of Ditch 002 in Trench 9

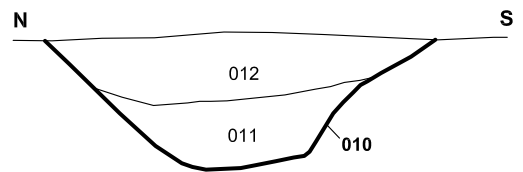


Fig. 4 -West-facing Section of Ditch 010 in Trench 7



Key:	Fig No:	2-4	Revision:	A	Client:	Prospect Archaeology
	Title:	Drawn Sections of Excavated Sections of Ditches 002, 010 and 015				
	Project:	Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation				
Scale at A4:	1:20					<p>CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk</p>
Drawn by:	LW	Checked:	LW	Report No:	Y041/12	



Fig 5 - Post-Excavation Shot of Trench 1



Fig 6 - Post-Excavation Shot of Trench 2

Fig No: 5-6	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	 REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			

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Fig 7 - Post-Excavation Shot of Trench 11



Fig 8 - Oblique Post-Excavation Shot of Trench 7 and Cultivation Furrows in the Foreground



Fig No: 7-8	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 9 - Shot of Ditch 031 in Trench 1 After Removal of Subsoil Deposits



Fig 10 - Shot of South-East Facing Section of Ditch 002 in Trench 9



Fig No: 9-10	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	 REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 11 - General Shot of Site



Fig 12 - General Shot of Site



Fig No: 11-12	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 13 - Shot of Excavated Cultivation Furrow in Trench 10



Fig 14 - Shot of Truncated Ditch 004 in Trench 10



Fig No: 13-14	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 15 - Oblique Shot of North-East Facing Section of Made Ground in Trench 11



Fig 16 - Shot of Relict Trackway 030 in Trench 10



Fig No: 15-16	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 17 - Shot of East-Facing Section of Ditch 010 in Trench 7



Fig 18 - Post-Excavation Shot of Trench 7 with Ditch 010 in Foreground



Fig No: 17-18	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	 REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 19 - Shot of Excavated Cultivation Furrow in Trench 7



Fig 20 - Shot of Ditch 013 in Plan: Trench 2





Fig No: 19-20	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	 REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			



Fig 21 - Shot of Ditch 015 in North-West Facing Section of Trench 1



Fig 22 - Shot of West-Facing Section of Ditch 027 in Trench 1

Fig No: 21-22	Checked: LW	Report No: Y041/12	 CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD CFA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD Unit 22 Moorland's Business Centre Balme Road, Cleckheaton West Yorkshire, BD19 4EZ T: 01274 864245 F: 01274 878494 yorkshire@cfa-archaeology.co.uk	 REGISTERED IFA ORGANISATION
Project: Garforth Cliff, Archaeological Evaluation	Client: Prospect Archaeology			

*WEST YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY SERVICE SUMMARY SHEET
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN WEST YORKSHIRE*

Site name/ Address: Garforth Cliff, West Yorkshire	
Township: Garforth	District: Leeds
National Grid Reference: SE 4132 3206 (centred)	
Contractor: CFA Archaeology	
Date of Work: January 2012	
Title of Report: Garforth Cliff, West Yorkshire Archaeological Evaluation	
Date of Report: 05/03/2012	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS: An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Garforth Cliff, West Yorkshire between 04 January and 09 January 2012. The evaluation recorded the remains of two parallel field boundaries, a probable quarry scoop in the eastern corner of the development site, a relict trackway depicted on the Ordnance Survey 2 nd Edition map and two sections of a ditch from a possible enclosure in the south-west corner of the site. The features are probably post-medieval in date or later. The presence of all of the features, with the exception of the trackway, was suggested by the interpretation of previous geophysical survey results conducted during 2011.	
Author of summary: Philip Moore	Date of summary: 05/03/2012